Now Being Organized by Western Free Silver Men—Secret Meetings Held in St. Louis—The Leaders, Looking About for a Man for Presidential Candidate, Casting Longing Glaces Toward "Silver Dick" Bland, of Missouri.

Sr. Louis, Nov. 29.-There is no doubt that secret plans are now being formulated by the free silver men of the west to organize a new political party, and the most active men engaged in the work at present are the leaders of the bimetallic league, assisted by a number of outsiders who are leading free silver advocates.

The executive committee of the Bimetallic league held several meetings in secret at the Southern hotel on Tuesday and Wednesday, but their work was conducted in a dark and mysterious way, and the general publat Bluefields is admittedly a vast imlic was allowed to obtain but a provement upon the irresponsible rule few small crumbs of information indorsed by the silver seal of authority. these conferences, and who are thoroughly informed on every feature of the work, gave out the fact in a gen- ernment to account for the mainteeral way that a movement is on foot to organize a free silver party.

This party is expected to have a rapid growth, and to arrive at a fullfledged period of power and influence in an incredibly short time by absorbing free silverites, populists, disgruntled democrats, recalcitrant republicans and men who advocate all the unique isms known in finance, religion or politics.

Moreover, the enthusiasts who are now keeping the fires burning under the political incubator that is to hatch this new party, are already looking around for a man who will furnish the infant with presidential swaddling clothes. And it is whispered that "Silver Dick" Bland, who was recently defeated for congress in the Eighth Missouri district by the country doctor, is looked upon with favor as the best man to array the infant in fine linens and rock it in a silver cradle in the White House. In other words, when the infant is born, and populists and disgruntled men with all sorts of isms and wheels in their heads have brought forward frankincense and myrth, it is intimated that the magic name of "Silver Dick" as the standard bearer is the one to carry the new party into supreme power.

#### IN FAVOR OF FREE SILVER. A Majority Report in Favor of Free and

Unlimited Coinage Adopted. St. Louis, Nov. 29.-Free silver was king in the Transmississippi Commercial congress yesterday. The committee on resolutions made a majority report in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

A minority report favoring monometallism and a gold standard was read by ex-Gov. E. O. Stanard, of Mis-After a discussion of the reports by

several speakers, ex-Gov. Stanard leading the debate for the minority report, and Congressman Bryan being the leading speaker for the free silverites, the matter was put to a vote.

When the vote was taken, lo, and be-21314 for and 7714 aga nst.

## DANGEROUS DERELICTS.

Report of the British Admiralty and Board of Trade Committee on Their Destruc-

LONDON, Nov. 30.-The admiralty and board of trade committee, which for some time past has been considering the subject of the destruction of derelict vessels, has made its report. The committee does not advise the option by the government of any scheme for the destruction of abandoned vessels or the holding of an international conference on the subject. It does, however, recommend the better reporting of derelicts as to their character, location, etc., and the periodical publication of such reports.

The report further says that the danger of disasters resulting from collisions with derelicts is probably greatly exaggerated, as the number affoat at one time in the entire north | day elicited the statement that the de-Atlantic has not exceeded nineteen. The publication of the information in regard to derelict vessels in the charts | fields. No orders, it was said, had issued by the United States would, the committee states, be impracticable, British navy to go there. It was adand its use would be likely to mislead mariners and needlessly alarm them.

# THE NEW DIPHTHERIA CURE.

the Sereum. NEW YORK, Nov. 30.-Dr. J. J. Kin-Marine hospital, arrived on the Lahn, for Bremen, yesterday morning. Dr. Kinyoun was sent abroad as the representative of the United States Marine hospital service to attend the medical congress. Dr. Kinyoun made a thorough study of the new sereum cure for diphtheria. He expresses the greatest belief in the new treatment, and says it is to diphtheria, in the first stages, what vaccination is to small pox. Dr. Kinyoun has already made arrangements to introduce the cure into the hospitals of the United States Ma-

Japan Should Explain. St. Petersburg, Nov. 30.—The Novoe Vremya says the irreconcilable position assumed by Japan renders it in-

rine hospital service.

#### cumbent upon the European powers to demand from her an explanation. A MOTHER AND TWO CHILDREN

Burned to Death in Their Home-The Fa-

ther Escapes, Seriously Injured. Sr. Louis, Nov. 30.-At midnight fire was discovered in the residence of Jacob Schuttenhelm, at 6106 Presscott avenue, a two-story frame building. There were four occupants in the dwelling. Mr. Schuttenhelm escaped death, but suffered serious injury by jumping from a second-story window. Mrs. Schuttenhelm and two children, Jacob Jr., aged 4, and Orlando, aged 3, were burned to death. The fire caught form a defective flue

## A Ghastly Thanksgiving Tragedy a

Watkins, N. Y. WATKINS, N. Y., Nov. 30 .- A ghastly tragedy was enacted at the Kendall house some time during Wednesday night. At about 5 o'clock yesterday morning. Miss Kate Quirk, a domestic employed there, and Charles N. Richards, a saloonkeeper were found in the former's room with their throats cut in a horrible manner. Miss Quirk was dead and Richards cannot recover. family. He and Miss Quirk had been 200 yards and the coacher badly damintimate for some time and jealousy aged. probably prompted the deed.

#### THE MONROE DOCTRINE

Must Be Rigidly Observed by Great Brit ain in the Bluefields Settlement, Notwith standing the Natural Desire of the Naval Authorities to Disclaim any Menace to a Friendly Foreign Country.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.-The presen condition of the Nicaraguan involvment appears to be this:

The United States distinctly refuses to reopen the Mosquito question at the point where negotiations were proceed ing a year ago, when the only law in the disputed territory emanated from Chief Clarence and the filibustering supporters he had gathered around him. The reopening of the question at this point appears to be what Great Britain desires. It is held by the United States that the new government established by Nicaragua of an ignorant half-breed, and that Great Britain, in common with the However, men who were present at United States and other countries, in the interest of commerce should now he willing to hold an organized govnance of order and for the protection of foreign interests in that sparsely settled country.

While to some extent the negotiations which England herself invited under pressure, looking to the abrogation of the treaty of Managua, involved the threshing over of much old straw, the indisputable fact remains that Great Britain has known and tacitly agreed to the new order of control which has existed at Bluefields for several months: that Great Britain has been fully aware of the approval extended by the United States to the Nicaraguan assumption of responsibility for the preservation of law and order there, and that Great Britain has refrained until goaded by the expulsion of ex-Consul Hatch, from rehabilitating the claims of an ancient tribe of Indians whose present members consist of Jamaica negroes, halfbreeds and law-resisting whites of various nationalities.

Under these circumstances, the asperating negotiations growing out whisky. of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty with its voluminous correspondence, until Nicaragua secured complete and final control over the Mosquito territory last August.

The valuable time consumed by the great statesmen of this country and Great Britain in the exchange of ideas resulted in affecting the convictions of with the recollection of this hopeless o'clock Jim French and four other neither in the slightest degree, and It was read by the chairman of the discussion of a question forced upon members of the Bill Cook gang of outcommittee, Congressman W. J. Bryan, the present administration it is re- laws were seen six miles south of Mus-States will not be induced to again their present quarters after the robthrow open to profitless discussion the bery in Checotah, Wednesday night, principles of the Monroe doctrine, and have occupied them ever since. which are now held to be firmly established beyond any possible friendly contention by a foreign power.

Notwithstanding the natural desire of naval authorities to disclaim any menace to a friendly country, in the announced intention to maintain unusually large fleets on both coasts of Cenhold! the congress was for free silver by | tral America this winter, it is not dea majority of 136, the vote standing | nied that the ships are held in readiness to proceed under telegraphic orders, nor is it regarded as most improbable that the fleets, while cruising near Nicaragua, Panama or Venezuela, will even passively encourage any disrespect for the American flag in those

## ENGLAND GIVES UP

And Admits that Minister Gosling Ex ceeded His Authority.

London, Nov. 30.-It is semiofficially stated that Great Britain's note to Nicaragua, which has given rise to the fear of a breach in the friendly relations with the United States, only intimated that Great Britain could not recognize the validity of certain decrees recently issued by the Nicaraguan government. This has already been explained to the government of

the United States. Inquiries made at the admiralty topartment had no information as to any British war ships having gone to Bluebeen issued for any war vessels of the mitted, however, that the commander of the Mohawk might have gone to

Bluefields of his own volition. Later it was reported that the Bluefields incident had been settled, Great Britain having, upon the representations of the United States, admitted youn, past assistant surgeon of the | that Mr. Gosling, the British minister, exceeded his authority in declining to recognize Nicaraguan supremacy in the Mosquito territory. The affair may lead to his recall.

## PASSENGER TRAIN DERAILED.

Baggage and Express Car Burned, but Nobody Killed.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 30.-The passenger train due here at 10:10 p. m. from Charleston was derailed thirtyfive miles south of here on the South Carolina & Georgia road last night. The baggage and express car caught fire and burned. No one was killed. The railroad controls the telegraph at that point, and no further particulars ate obtainable until the return of the special train, which may not be for

## REFUSES TO TALK

About the Affairs of His Daughter and

Scapegoat Son-in Law. WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Chief Justice Fuller declines to talk about the affairs of his daughter, Mrs. Aubrey, and of his scapegoat son-in-law, J. Matt sued in Chicago. Asked as to the truth of the report that Mrs. Aubrey had instituted proceedings for divorce, he said: "There is not a word of truth in the statement so far as I know. I be the first official hanging in the terbelieve it to be absolutely false.

## TORE UP THE TRACKS

For Six Hundred Feet but No One Was Hurt by the Accident.

St. Joseph, Mo., Nov. 30.-Chicago & Great Western passenger train No. 1. south-bound, was wrecked near Matney station, six miles out of this city, vesterday afternoon by a broken axle. The train was full of passengers, and was running twenty miles an hour. Every coach left the track, but as the ground was level at that point no one The latter is 38 years of age and has a | was hurt. The track was torn up for

### MORGAN'S PECULATIONS

Would Have Caught St. Louis for a Large

St. Louis, Dec. 1.—An interesting local side of the embezzlement of David E. Morgan, discount clerk of the Bank of the Republic, at No. 2 Wall street, New York city, has just come to light. The details reveal the fact that the city of St. Louis narrowly escaped being one of Morgan's victims to the extent of several thousand dollars, and that had it not been for the almost perfect system of bookkeeping in vogue in the city comptroller's office, and the watchfulness of the officials employed there, a large deficit in the municipal treasury might have occurred. As it was, it is believed by those best qualified to know that Morgan's attempt to "monkey" with St. Louis' account led to his ultimate detection and exposure.

Some time since it was discovered that he was short in his accounts \$17,-700. His relatives made good all the amount except some \$5,200, which the bank charged to profit and loss. He was never arrested, and though the bank officials claim that he is still liable to criminal prosecution, it is doubtful if any further action will be taken. Morgan entered the employ of the Bank of the Republic nine years ago, when he was only 16 years old. He began as messenger, but by keen and faithful application to duty secured several promotions, until about a year ago he was given the important position of discount clerk.

In this capacity he handled the cash for coupons, which fell due from various bonds, held by investors all over the country. Last August he took a vacation, and the subordinate who was placed at his desk soon discovered that a serious shortage existed. Morgan was notified to return, but instead skipped out. His mother was on his bond for \$5,000. This amount she at once turned over to the bank, though it ruined her, and a few weeks later she died.

About the middle of September the United States could hardly do other- absconder returned and claimed that wise than resist an attempt to return he could remember little of his travels, to the old order of things. For forty except that he had found himself on years not the slightest progress had the way to St. Louis. He claimed that resulted from the continuous and ex- his actions were due to gambling and lating to grasses and forage plants. The other

### THEIR LIVES IN DANGER.

The Citizens of Muskogee, I. T., Believed to be in Danger from the Cook Out-

laws. MUSCOGEE, Nov. 30. - Again the citizens of Muscogee have reason to believe that their lives and property are in peril. This afternoon about 5 garded as certain that the United | cogee on Cody's creek. They rode to About 5 o'clock this afternoon two

colored men who harbor the bandits rode into Muscogee and purchased a saddle and a supply of ammunition, and were mounting to return to the gang when a deputy marshal arrested one of them and attempted to arrest the other, but was too slow.

When searched by the jailer money was found on the suspect's person that Lafayette identified as being some of the money stolen from his store on Wednesday night. The colored men were evidently

sent to Muscogee to survey the ground and get on to the officers' movements. The news of the arrest and the location of the bandits created no little excitement in town.

## SACRIFICED HIS DAUGHTER

To the Vengeance of His Enemy to Save His Own Worthless Life. GUTHRIE, Okla., Nov. 30.-Three miles west of Ingalls lives the family of John Simons. Wednesday an unknown man rode up to Simons' door and asked for admittance. Simon's daughter opened the door, when he stranger asked to see Simons. The latter, hearing the man's voice and evidently fearing some harm, refused to

respond and told his daughter to close and lock the door. This evidently angered the stranger. for he deliberately aimed his Winchester at the little girl and shot her through the shoulder, producing prob-

ably a fatal wound. After firing the stranger yelled: "I'll get you yet, Simons!" and went off. Evidence points to the fact that Simons is a member of a horse thief gang and has "peached." The stranger was selected to kill the "spotter" man.

## A DENIAL.

The Reported Disavowal of Mr. Gossling's Action at Bluefields Absolutely False. LONDON, Dec. 1.- A report was pubished in America Thursday by an irresponsible news agency whose addiction to reckless statements is notori-

ous, that the British government had admitted that Mr. Gossling, the British minister to Venezuela and the Central American States, had exceeded his authority in his action in the Bluefields incident, and would possibly be ecalled in consequence. The United Press is officially author-

#### zed to say that the reported disavowal of Mr. Gossling's action by the government of Great Britain is absolutely

JOHN MILLIKEN CAPTURED.

The Condemned Murderer Found in a Haystack Near Wichita WICHITA, Kan., Nov. 30.-John Milliken, the murderer of Gabe Clark and two members of his family near Oklahoma City, Okla., a year ago, and Aubrey, for whose arrest on a charge who escaped from the Oklahoma of forgery a warrant was yesterday is- City jail on Tuesday last, was recaptured this morning in a haystack a

ew miles from town. His crime was fiendish, and he will be hanged for it January 5. This will

### A JAPANESE THREAT lo Capture Wel-Hai-Wei Causes a Stam-

pede of Chinese. LONDON, Dec. 1 .- A dispatch to the Central News from Che-Foo says that

it is rumored there that the Japanese threaten to capture Wei-Hai-Wei and that the Chinese are fleeing from the The war ship Chen Yuen has been repaired. News is received of a rebellion in the provinces of Kwang Tung and Kiang Se. One thousand troops have been

sent to restore order.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Annual Report of Secretary Morton-Our Trade with Foreign Countries-Competition of Russia, Argentina, Austria, Etc.-The Weather Bureau--Scientific Investi-

gations--Inspection of Meat, Etc. WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 .-- The annual report of the secretary of agriculture is particularly interesting, because of its reference to current troubles with foreign governments over the importation of American products. He reviews the subject of foreign markets, and gives figures of foreign agricultural experts.especially those of Great Britain. That country paid during the year 1893 for American bread stuffs, provisions, cotton and tobacco, over \$324.000,000. Including about \$10,000,000 worth of mineral oils, with agricultural exports, the united kingdom took 54.31 per cent, of all exports of breadstuffs, provisions, mineral oils cotton and tobacco. Of dressed beef, Great Britain took from no

luring the first six months of the year 1894 20,000 worth. Australia is our chief cometter for the trade. Mr. Morton deems it able that the American farmer will find e advantage from the shipment of dressed than from the exportation of live cattle. Referring to the frequent allegations on the port of European governments that live ani m 's from the United States are diseased, the etary expresses the opinion that these allegations are sometimes based on the fear of infection, but are at other times made for conomic reasons. He argues that if all Amer ican beef going abroad were shipped in the carcass, bearing the government certificate as wholesomeness, it certainly could not be shut out on account of alleged diseases. He suggests that if certain European nations continue to insist on microscopical inspection of American pork and veterinary inspection of beef, with governmental certification of each, the government of the United States might well insist upon such inspection and certification by such foreign governments of all importations therefrom, whether edible or beverages, intended for human consumption. He eports a very large increase in the exports of beef and hog products over the year previous, with, on the other hand, a marked decline is the exports of wheat.

THE FOREIGN MARKET. The review of the foreign market leads him to certain conclusions as to the future of our export trade in agricultural products, as fol-

Competition of Russia, Argentina, Australia and other countries, favored by conditions which enable them to grow wheat at a low cost and especially by the proximity of their wheat growing regions to water communications warns American farmers to no longer depend upon wheat as a staple export crop. On the other hand, a good market at fair prices is to be found in the United Kingdom for barley and corn, owing to the great variety of uses to which it may be applied, promises to be in con stant and incessant demand. The secretary reports the inception of two

important scientific investigations, the first reto agricultural soils and crop production. The secretary believes that the importance of these investigations justifies the erection of each nto one independent division, and he has sc ovided in the appropriations for the ensuing scal year.

With reference to the weather bureau, the ecretary shows that nearly \$140,900 have been saved from the appropriation and covered back to the treasury. He shows that by heeding the admonitions of the bureau relative to the great tropical storm of September, 1894 vessels valued at over \$17,000,000 were saved. Also, in October, when over 1.200 vessels, valued at \$19,000,000, were kept in port owing to lives were preserved. The secretary concludes hat the investment is a paying one, and may properly come within the functions of the gov

The work of the bureau of animal industr during the year has been greatly increased notwithstanding the reduction in the appro-

priation. INSPECTION OF MEAT. The secretary concludes a review of the inspection of export and interstate meat, with the recommendation that the law providing for the same may be so amended as to compel the owners of the meat inspected to pay the cost of inspection. If, he argues, the inspection widens the markets, thus enhancing the price of their property, they, as the direct pecuniary beneficiaries, should agree to pay for it. The inspection of animals received in the United States has been continued in Great Britain, an it was hoped that, having demonstrated that there is no danger of introducing contagious dis eases, the result would be the revocation of the British restrictions upon our cattle trade. More than two years have passed without the de velopment of any pleuro-pneumonia or other disease in this country which might be danger ous to British stock interests. The hoped-for The scientific investigations of the bureau have progressed steadily. Social mention made in the appropriation bill for the current year of tuberculosis and sheep scab as disease the secretary of agriculture is authorized to guard against, and the danger to human life from tuberculosis. The sterilization of milk has been thoroughly explained in a leaflet, which has had a wide circulation. It appears that sterilization of milk may be a perfect safe

guard wherever milk is used. The Russian thistle is made the text for discussion, as other plants from abroad, which hereafter, must be very carefully inspected.

"PRIME CURRENCY." The report concludes with a statement showing that of the total exports of this country for \$628,000,000, or 72.58 per cent of the whole. The markets of the world, he says, demand from the American farmer the very best quality of changes his products, the results of his labors, which have specific power, for money having a general purchasing power. Under the heading, "For Prime Pork Give Us Prime Cur-

rency," the secretary asks:
"Would the \$6,00,000,000 worth of farm products in the United States sold last year to foreign nations have been paid for in silver, as they have been when paid for in gold, or its equivalent? When the standard coin of the republic shall be made of metal worth as much after it is melted as it purports to be worth in coin, and the mint values and the commodity values of all metallic money approximately equal, will not the American farmer and all our citizens become more permanently prosperous? If the American farmer, laborer and manufacturer are compeled by law to submit to the measurement of the value of the products of their efforts by a silver standard, will not the foreigner in buying those products always use the same measure? With his beef, pork and cereals, the American farmer buys money, and why should he not demand as superlative quality in that which he buys as the domestic and foreign purchasers insist upon in that which he sells?

"If those buyers demand 'prime' beef an 'prime' pork, why should not the farmer demand 'prime' currency, the best measure of value, the most fair and facile medium of exchange, in the most unfluctuating money which the world of commerce has ever evolved?

#### Cotton Compress Burned. BIRMINGHAM, •Ala., Dec. 1.-The

Birmingham cotton compress, owned by Inman & Co., was burned Thursday night, with 600 bales of cotton.

### AN UNSUCCESSFUL BIDDER On the Little Rock Army Post Buildings

Commits Suicide. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 1 .- S. F. Howie, who came here with Lipcott & Gregg, contractors of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., and unsuccessful bidders on the new army post, committed suicide this morning. He went to a rubbish pile in the rear of the Odd Fellows' building and shot himself through the heart. He left a letter stating that his wife lived at Cheboygan, Mich.; that he was unable to ob-

## CANADIAN REPRISALS.

Only Canadian Contractors for De

Public Works. WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.- Because the United States government makes express stipulation that its contracts for public works shall only be given to United States citizens, it is proposed that the Dominion government pass legislation at the next session making it compulsory that all contractors for Canadian public works must be British subjects; this restriction to be operative as long as the United States diseriminates against British contractors.

### DUN'S COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

The Complete Success of the Government Bond Sale Has but Little Effect on Business-The Purchasing Power of the Country on the Whole Not Increased, and the Price of Farm Products No Better-A Further Fall in Stocks.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.-R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade issued to day says:

The complete success of the governnent loan and the replenishment of the gold reserve have not perceptibly affected business nor prevented an adhas soon to be met, and the operations of the syndicate are thought likely to prevent much selling of bonds to for things. This, the writer asserts, eseigners, some exports of gold are not improbable.

Meanwhile domestic trade and industry have not been much influenced by the heavy defalcation in one bank and minor disorders in two others, nor by the failure of the Erie railway to meet interest on its bonds. The closing of sugar refineries will diminish the industrial force more than it is increased by the resumption of the Bethlehem steel works and a few other concerns. The controlling fact is that, although in two instances wages have been increased, the earnings of the working force and its purchasing power are not, on the whole, enlarging at present, and prices of the chief farm products do not improve. Wheat is 114 cents higher than a week ago, and western receipts still exceed ast year's, amounting since July 1 to 103,500,000 bushels, against 100,800,000 last year, while exports from all ports have been about 1,000,000 bushels smaller. Corn has advanced a fraction, receipts being larger than a year ago, and on the whole the outcome for farmers has not so improved as to promise larger buying by the west and

The stock market disappoints those who reckoned on improvement after the sale of bonds. The average for railroad stocks has declined 32 cents per share, and for trust stocks \$1.93 per share, in part because the Shoe and Leather robbery and other bank irregularities caused some unreasoning influences, but more because the earnings continue uninspiring. Those reported for November thus far are 1.1 per cent. less than last year, and 10.5 per cent. less than in 1892.

enormous importations last summer, in anticipation of duties, have not been sustained by the expected consumption. The curtailment of coal production also lessons working force or hours and many of the flour milis at the west have stopped on account of the condition of the market.

The great industries fairly maintain the production previously reported, but cannot be expected to increase at this season. A few more iron works have gone into operation, and the demand is reported larger, but there is distinct weakness in prices, especially at Pittsburgh, and Bessemer iron, billets, nails and some structural forms are quoted ower. The rail combination has agreed to a reduction of \$2 per ton for he next year. Coke contracts are being made for the first quarter of 1895 at current rates.

The shoe industry continues to do emarkably well for the season, and the prospect for the spring business is fairly good, although trouble about prices occasions some friction.

In textile manufactures there is more strength in print cloths, but other cottons are somewhat irregular and weaker. The woolen manufacture still receives some orders for winter goods, but the demand for spring is much retarded by unavoidable delay

in filling orders. Money commands better rates since he sale of bonds, but there is scarcely any improvement in commercial or industrial demands, and the flow of currency hitherward is as large as it has been at any time since September. Importers make moderate demands, and the call from merchants is only for immediate needs. November payments through clearinghouses are but 1894 (fiscal year) farm products aggregated 3.2 per cent. larger than last year and 23.9 per cent. less than in 1892. Treasury receipts are small, customs 20 per breadstuffs and materials. The farmer ex- cent. and internal revenue nearly 40 per cent. less than last year, and the deficit for the month appears to be

about \$9,000,000. The liabilities in failures for the third week in November were \$2,338,-931, against \$2,285,676 for the same week last year. The decrease was all in manufacturing, of which the liabilities were \$915,326, against \$1,880,027 last year, while in trading concerns the liabilities were \$2,395,640, against \$1,384,649 last year. For three weeks of November the liabilities have been \$8,088,429, against \$17,937,145 last year. The failures this week have been 289 n the United States, against 271 last

year, and 36 in Canada, against 48 las'

To Recount the Kansas City Returns. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 1.-W. T. amison, republican candidate for prosecuting attorney at the recent election, has asked the supreme court for a writ of mandamus to compel a recanvass of the returns, which Circuit Judge Henry refused Wednesday morning. R. H. Field, one of his attorneys. went to Jefferson City Thursday night and early vesterday morning the supreme court issued an alternative writ

eturnable December 18. An Unprofitable Trust. HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 1.-The second annual meeting of shareholders of the Maritime Sugar trust, known as the Arcadia Sugar Refining Co., was held here Thursday afternoon, when some startling facts regarding the working of the concern were brought out. The company has a capital of \$8,000,000, and the total net profits, as shown by the report, are \$7,698 for the past fourteen

Strong language at the meeting was used by some of the shareholders regarding the incompetency of the board of directors.

Exceptions of Defendant Sustained. Boston, Dec. 1 .- The full bench of the supreme court sustained the exceptions of the defendant in the famous Van Houten-Morse breach of promise case in which Miss Van Houten secured a verdict for \$40,000 against Mr. Asa P. Morse, of Cam-

Earnings of the Wabash for October NEW YORK, Dec. 1 .- The Wabash road reports for October gross earnings of \$1,175,808, a decrease of \$228, 894; expenses, \$818.770, a decrease of

### A BAD HABIT.

Screens That Conceal Too Much That Ought to Be Thrown Away. Perfect housekeeping is a glittering product of the imagination. If it ever did exist it has long since been hidden behind screens. The time-worn question: "What is home without a mother-in-law?" must give place to "What is home without a screen?" A writer in a recent exchange article solemnly propounds this question, and as sol emnly answers: "Nothing!" She then launches forth on a eulogy of this use vance of foreign exchange near to the ful and virtuous article, and advises all exporting point. As January interest | housekeepers to have at least one in every room, set crosswise across a corner or an alcove to hide mispresentable

pecially for the noble army of martyrs

who are trying to keep house in one

room, is a convenience that amounts to

a necessity. To give advice at all is bad enough; to give bad advice is adding insult to injury. And this advice was bad without having even the virtue of novelty. What dweller in rooms does not know those screens and curtains and cupboards with their heaps of boots and dust-pans and mending and liniment bottles and, as the apostle says: "Many other things whereof I have not time to speak?" It is useless for the muchadvised one to bridle and say: "I hope I am equal to keeping good order." If she has any such hope better dismiss it at once as vain. She may start out bravely with shelves in her cupboard or partitions behind her curtains, or nothing at all behind her screen which is intended purely for ornament. If she be an unusually orderly soul she may even maintain this state of affairs for a month, but a month is the outside limit. Then she is busy or pressed for space, or a sudden visitor arrives on the scene, and she hurriedly huddles a lot of things behind the screen, there to remain and accumulate until the occasional "clean up," which

Tom" gave that name. "Don't get into the hole habit!" some body warned me when I first went to housekeeping in rooms, and I didn't know what she meant," said a woman the other day. "I know now, however, after four years of it. When we moved into our last place I refused to drive a nail into the door or to permit a screen on the premises, rejoiced openly that the window sills were too narrow to The tumble in sugar stock may be hold anything, and solemnly prohibitaimed at congressional action, but the ed the heaping of heaps on the table, writing-desk or machine top. Now Oh, just look around you-screens and curtains and all sorts of things piled in all sorts of ways behind them.

recalls those infrequent whilwinds of

order to which Aunt Chloe in "Uncle

Of course one must have a place to put things. But as for places to "stick" things into, behind and under, they are fatal, for no woman on earth has the time, the patience, and the strength of mind to resist making "glory holes" of them. And therefore I say unto you: Avoid screens. Screens mean accumulation of odds and ends, and, especially in limited quarters, who accumulates is lost.-Chicago Times.

### WEDDING CAKE.

A Costly Item, But as Necessary to Style

The most costly single item in the

well-conducted wedding of to-day is

the cake, without the proper amount of which no self-respecting woman would dare to call herself a bride. It is made as of yore, by the good old-fashioned black cake receipe-very heavy, rich and dark, but no bride of up-to-dateness has a large and formidable iced confection of this kind at her wedding. The stately center piece has been broken up into small boxes of watered white paper or silk, tied with ribbons and stamped with her monogram. These are placed so conveniently at the wedding that every guest may secure one as a souvenir, and those at a distance expect boxes of cake by mail as the conventional adjunct to the invitation. All this costs the bride's family full one hundred dollars and more, when they arrange it for her at anything like good style. The most improved cake boxes are about three and a half inches square, with an attached lifting lid. They are either covered with polished cream-white paper or white satin. The paper-boxes, when filled with cake that is first wound in waxed-paper and then tin-foil, tied with ribbon and stamped on the lid with the initial letters of the bride and groom in gold, cost sixty-five dollars a hundred. The white-satin boxes ought not only to bear the monogram in gold or silver, but on the lid must be tied a bit of orange blossom, and the confectioner charges just one dollar and twenty-five cents for each of these daintily prepared packages of cake. There are brides and their families who not only satisfy the conventional demands of their friends by distributing at the wedding reception and through the mail, to absent ones, the costly trifles, but have as well at home a cake for cutting. The vast structures of elaborate icing on a broad expanse of the delectable indigestible sweetmeats are considered out of taste, and now the bride, when she orders, mentions a tenpound cake. This is not large, and is iced simply with a wreath of small orange-blossom sprays about the intwined initials in silver of the contract ing parties. - N. Y. Sun.

Military Evolutions of Skunks. An Auburn (N. Y.) man riding in the country saw crossing the road a mam-

ma skunk with five yougsters trailing behind her in single file. Ranks were closed and tails dragged. The little company moved toward an unoccupied building, and the old skunk disappeared through a hole in the foundation wall. But just as the young ones were about to follow he flung a stone, which banged loudly against the corner of the building. The narrator says that he has witnessed many military evolutions by crack companies, but never in his experince did he see a drill company "bout face. 'tention, present arms," with the rapidity with which that platoon of skunks moved. They whirled like one, stood in line, their tails whisking straight over their backs. It was a moment full of critcal suspense, but the command: "Fire" wasn't issued. As no enemy presented itself, they trailed arms once more and made a dignified retreat one after another, into the hole of the wall.-Chicago Post.

A Change of Opinion. "There's nothing like fresh air," said

the business man. "I used to think that," said his part

per, "till the new clerk came here. He has an air about him that is altogether too fresh."-Washing ton Star. -Birds with bright plumage are

dom fat.—Rem's Horn.

INDIAN RIVER NAMES.

THE Aroostook river took its name from an Indian word signifying good

CAPE FEAR RIVER is a corruption. The name was originally Cape Fair

NIOBRARA, the name of a river in Nebraska, is said to mean "wide wa-

SARANAC, the name of the New York stream, means "River that Flows Under Rocks.

THE Juanita, in Pennsylvania, was named from a tribe of Indians living on its banks. NANSEMOND, the name of a Virginia river, signifies the "place from which

we ran away.' THE Kentucky river was first named the Louisa, in honor of the duchess of Cumberland.

Indians Annemosing, "Place of the Young Foxes." THE translation of Potomac is "Place of the Burning Pine," an allusion to a

Fox RIVER, Ill., was called by the

grand council. THE Indians called the Des Moines river the Invanshoh-shahwopka, "River of Red Stones."

THE Conemaugh river, Pa., was named by the Indians. The word means "Otter Creek."

CROTON is an Indian word meaning "The Wind." The river was named for an Indian chief.

THE St. Croix river, in Maine, was named from the cross made by two rivers at its mouth.

### ILLUSTRIOUS MADNESS.

JURIEU, the Biblical student, became crazy from studying the apocalypse. He fancied that the ten-horned beast was inside of him.

LAMARTINE was of an exceedingly gloomy temperament and during his spells of dejection nothing could in the east raise his spirits. Cowper's madness is well known.

Once he tried to hang himself and at another time endeavored to commit suicide by drowning himself. BOTH Charles and Mary Lamb were

dwellers in the borderland of madness. The latter was frequently placed in an asylum, the former but once. MASANIELLO became crazed by the success of the revolution of 1647 in

Naples. He gave many symptoms of insanity before he was assassinated. DESCARTES was the victim of auditory hallucinations. They always came when he was greatly fatigued, and he regarded them as a sign to cease work. ALFIERI was a prey to melancholy all his days. On one occasion, after having been bled by a surgeon, he tore off the bandage in order to bleed to death. ALEXANDER CRUDEN, the compiler of the Bible Concordance, was regarded

#### though somewhat troublesome lunatic. FUN AND FROLIC.

by all his acquaintance as a harmless

MRS HOUSER-"What is stage business, anyway, dear?" Houser-"Ergetting divorces, principally, I believe." -Buffalo Courier.

FLORA-"I don't always do unto others as I'd have others do unto me." Clara-"Of course not. It isn't a girl's place to propose to a man."-Life. CRITIC (to operetta composer)-"You are lucky, for if your scores are criti-

melodies that are condemned."-Fliegende Blatter. PUSHPEN-"Do you suppose that I could get a bigger price for my poem if had it set to music?" Jolliem-"No. You'd have to sell it for a song, then."

cised, you can feel that it is not your

-Harlem Life. OLD FRIEND-"Seems to me you are paying your cook pretty stiff wages." Jimson-"Have to, if I don't she'll leave, and then my wife will do the



parilla m fectly cured and the

appeared. He is five years old and as healthy as any child. We pro as any child. We praise Hood's highly. CHARLES STANLEY, Glendale, Mich. Hood's Pills are safe, harmless, sure. The Greatest Medical Discovery

disease has never re-

### of the Age. KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY. DONALD KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, MASS..

Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred

cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book. A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warrant at

when the right quantity is taken. When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or billions it will cause squeamish feelings at first...
No change of diet ever neces sary. Eat

the best you can get, and en ough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bed-time. Sold by all Druggists. \$100 A MONTH, Selling; our goods. Mail samples 50e. FIRE AL ARE CO., leve City, b.

